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**SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT  
TRAINING UNIT**

**CHIEF'S TRAINING**

**LESSON PLAN**

- 0800 MEET AT BULLSEYE**
- 800 USE OF FORCE G.O. 80-30 REVIEW**
- 815 BASIC RULES OF WEAPON HANDLING**  
(Laser rule, Master grip etc.)
- 830 LECTURE**
- 1. Handgun Fundamental (See attached)**
  - 2. Draw and Recovery (See attached)**
  - 3. Combat/Tactical reloading**
  - 4. Less Lethal Force**
- 930 DRAW AND RECOVERY DRILLS**
- 930 PC 832 HANDGUN QUALIFICATION**
- 945 LESS LETHAL SHOOT (3 rnds @ 5, 10, 15 yd)**
- 1000 END OF CLASS**



(REVISED 2/85)

INDEX AS: DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS  
FIREARMS, DISCHARGE OF  
WEAPONS, DISCHARGE OF

FEBRUARY 15, 1985

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DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS

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PURPOSE

- 1. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ORDER IS TO GIVE OFFICERS DIRECTION AND TO STATE THE REPORTING PROCEDURES AND INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS BY DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS CONSISTENT WITH STATE STATUTORY AND CASE LAW.
- 2. IN ADDITION:
  - A. THE PROVISIONS STATED HEREIN ARE FOR INTERNAL USE AND GUIDANCE ONLY AND THAT THE VIOLATION OF ITS TERMS OR PROVISIONS IS SOLELY FOR THE BASIS OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION OR DISCIPLINE;
  - B. THE GENERAL ORDER IS NOT INTENDED TO ENLARGE THE EMPLOYEE'S CIVIL LIABILITY, OR THAT OF THE EMPLOYER;
  - C. THE GENERAL ORDER IS NOT INTENDED TO CREATE A SPECIAL STANDARD OF CARE, IN THAT IT CONSTITUTES AN EXCESS OF CAUTION; AND
  - D. THE GENERAL ORDER'S PRIMARY PURPOSE IS TO GUIDE AND CONTROL THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION AT THE OPERATIONAL LEVEL, AND NOT TO ESTABLISH A STANDARD OF CONDUCT, ETCHED IN STONE.

POLICY

- 3. IT IS THE POLICY OF THIS DEPARTMENT TO TRAIN OFFICERS IN THE USE OF FIREARMS AND TO PROVIDE THEM WITH ADVISORY PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR SERVICE FIREARMS. THE POLICY ALSO TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION THAT LIFE AND DEATH SITUATIONS WILL OCCUR IN A POLICING AGENCY AND THAT DECISIONS OFTEN MUST BE MADE IN A SPLIT SECOND AS TO WHETHER A PERSON'S OR AN OFFICER'S LIFE IS IN JEOPARDY. SUCH CONSIDERATION, THEREFORE, DICTATES THAT THE OFFICERS OF THIS DEPARTMENT SHOULD NOT BE PUT AT A DISADVANTAGE OR A CITIZEN'S LIFE SHOULD NOT BE FURTHER JEOPARDIZED, BY HAVING CONFUSING AND COMPLICATED PROCEDURES WHICH MAY CAUSE AN OFFICER TO HESITATE WHILE EVALUATING THE PROVISIONS OF THESE PROCEDURES. IT IS THE INTENT, THEREFORE, OF THIS POLICY, TO RESTRICT, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE, TO THOSE SITUATIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES AS ARE APPROPRIATE.

PROCEDURES

- 4. AN OFFICER SHOULD NOT DISCHARGE FIREARMS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS POLICE DUTIES, EXCEPT UNDER THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:

- A. DEFENSE OF SELF OR OTHERS.

WHEN THE OFFICER HAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE USE OF SUCH FORCE IS JUSTIFIED TO PREVENT DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY TO HIMSELF OR OTHER PERSONS.

- B. FLEEING FELONS.

WHEN THE OFFICER HAS REASON TO BELIEVE THE PERSON SOUGHT TO BE ARRESTED HAS COMMITTED, OR IS CHARGED WITH A FELONY, OF THE VIOLENT VARIETY, I.E., A FORCIBLE AND ATROCIOUS ONE WHICH THREATENS DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY HARM. HOWEVER, FIREARMS SHOULD NOT BE DISCHARGED IF THE OFFICER HAS REASON TO BELIEVE, BASED UPON THE ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT THE DISCHARGE MAY ENDANGER THE LIVES OF PASSERSBY OR OTHER PERSONS NOT INVOLVED IN THE CRIME FROM WHICH FLIGHT IS BEING MADE OR ATTEMPTED.

- C. AT AN APPROVED RANGE.

- D. WHEN KILLING SERIOUSLY WOUNDED OR DANGEROUS ANIMALS WHERE OTHER DISPOSITION IS IMPRACTICAL.

- 5. FIREARMS SHOULD NOT BE DISCHARGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:

- A. IN ANY MISDEMEANOR CASE.

- B. FROM A MOVING VEHICLE OR AT A MOVING OR FLEEING VEHICLE EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:

1. WHEN NECESSARY IN THE DEFENSE OF AN OFFICER'S LIFE OR ANOTHER PERSON'S LIFE. HOWEVER, FIREARMS SHOULD NOT BE DISCHARGED IF THE OFFICER HAS REASON TO BELIEVE, BASED UPON THE ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT THE DISCHARGE MAY ENDANGER THE LIVES OF PASSERSBY OR OTHER PERSONS NOT INVOLVED IN THE CRIME FROM WHICH FLIGHT IS BEING MADE OR ATTEMPTED.
2. WHEN NECESSARY TO EFFECT THE CAPTURE OF, OR PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF A PERSON WHOM THE OFFICER HAS REASON TO BELIEVE HAS COMMITTED A FELONY AND ONLY IN THOSE AREAS AND UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS AS ENUMERATED IN -4, A, AND -4 B. HOWEVER, FIREARMS SHOULD NOT BE DISCHARGED IF THE OFFICER HAS REASON TO BELIEVE, BASED UPON THE ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT THE DISCHARGE MAY ENDANGER THE LIVES OF PASSERSBY OR OTHER PERSONS NOT INVOLVED IN THE CRIME FROM WHICH FLIGHT IS BEING MADE OR ATTEMPTED.

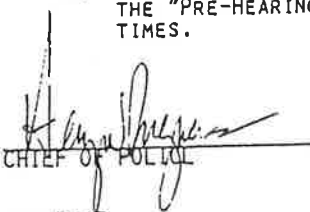
- C. AS A WARNING, EITHER INTO THE AIR OR INTO THE GROUND OR AT OR INTO A STRUCTURE, VEHICLE, TREE OR OTHER THING OF SUBSTANCE UNLESS THE OFFICER CAN ARTICULATE SPECIFIC FACTS WHICH WOULD SUBSTANTIATE THAT THE WARNING DISCHARGE WAS NECESSARY IN THE DEFENSE OF AN OFFICER'S LIFE OR ANOTHER PERSON'S LIFE AND THE TAKING OF THE SUSPECT'S LIFE WAS UNNECESSARY.



C. ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIVE ACTIONS MAY BE TAKEN BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE WHEN INDICATED, SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF SAN RAFAEL, THE RULES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD, AND WHEN NECESSARY, THE APPROVAL OF THE CITY MANAGER.

1. COUNSELING.
2. TRAINING.
3. ORAL REPRIMAND.
4. WRITTEN REPRIMAND.
5. ~~VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF TIME OFF IN LIEU OF OTHER ACTION.~~
6. VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF ACCUMULATED OVERTIME IN LIEU OF OTHER ACTION.
7. SUSPENSION.
8. FINE.
9. DEMOTION.
10. DISMISSAL FROM THE SERVICE.

D. THE RIGHTS GUARANTEED IN THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER'S PROCEDURAL BILL OF RIGHTS ACT AND THE "PRE-HEARING" RIGHTS OF SKELLY VS STATE PERSONNEL BOARD SHALL BE COMPLIED WITH AT ALL TIMES.

  
CHIEF OF POLICE

114 B/17





## HANDGUN FUNDAMENTALS

- I. **Grip (Strong Hand)**-ideally the weapon should be placed in the hand so that a straight line is formed starting with the slide of the weapon and running through the shooter's wrist and forearm.

This straight line should always be visible when the shooter is viewed from above.

A side view of the shooter will yield an image of two parallel lines, one formed by the slide and the other formed by the shooter's forearm and locked wrist.

The web of the hand should be high and fully under the tang of the back strap. While the older 1911 style weapons might still bite the hand, most pistols as they are produced today incorporate hammer profiles and a matched hammer tang combination that have all but eliminated this problem. **THERE IS NO NEED TO GRIP THE GUN LOW ON THE FRAME!**

Grip the weapon with the thumb, middle, ring and little fingers of the shooting hand. The index finger is the **TRIGGER** finger not a **GRIPPING** finger. By using only the three fingers and the thumb, the shooter (even one handed) is locking the gun solidly from side to side. The three fingers also pull and lock the gun firmly back into the web of the hand.

The index or trigger finger is kept away from the side of the frame. The pad area of the finger tip is still the most desirable surface to allow in contact with the trigger. In theory, it has the most sensitivity and its location allows the greatest mechanical advantage for a straight to the rear press of the trigger in both the double and single action modes.

We are all quite familiar with the tendency of the trigger finger to push or turn the gun to the side (when the trigger is pressed to the rear) if the finger is placed either too deeply or, in some cases, not fully enough, on the trigger surface.

But we have an additional problem here, in that contacting either side of the frame with the trigger finger might actually inhibit the double action stroke or block it's movement altogether in some guns.

- I A. **Grip (Strength)**-Due to the changing nature of law enforcement and to the ever-widening group of people who are entering the field, we can no longer apply many of the concepts and training analogies to the teaching of shooting fundamentals that we may have employed in the past.

Grip strength can no longer be equated with a "firm handshake". Such a comparison was probably a poor one to start with and it certainly has no place in our work today.

Due to the great variance in physical abilities and perceptions of strength, we feel that each officer should initially grip the weapon with the strong hand with sufficient force to cause shaking.



This front sight-only concept is somewhat foreign to most experienced shooters; but again, looking at the time frames with which we must concern ourselves, it is the only way to be "competitive".

Obviously moving beyond this 12 yard handgun combat distance, or when situations require precision marksmanship at any distance, proper alignment of both sights must be maintained in order to fire accurately.

Of the five fundamentals discussed here, it is the combination of sight alignment and sight picture that we believe to be the most important when applied to combat shooting.

- IV. **Trigger Control**-In either the double action or the single action mode, it is defined as:  
A steadily increasing pressure straight to the rear, without disturbing sight alignment or sight picture, until the weapon fires.

Once the weapon fires the trigger finger returns the trigger to the point of "sear or trigger reset" the trigger finger does not allow the trigger to over travel beyond the reset point on the forward movement. It also does not break contact with the trigger and "fly" forward, off of the trigger, after re-setting only to be yanked back on to it if a follow up shot is needed. THE TRIGGER FINGER MAINTAINS CONTACT WITH THE TRIGGER THROUGHOUT THIS FRONT-TO-REAR/REAR-TO-RESET CYCLE.

The descriptive term here is a press and not a squeeze. It is a smooth, continuous movement to the rear with a steady pressure applied from start to finish. We do not attempt to "stage" the trigger at any point during this operation.

- V. **Stance**-Either of two stances is recommended. The WEAVER Position involves blading the position of the feet and body approximately 45 degrees away from the attacker with the strong side to the rear. This is consistent with the stance and body position utilized with empty hand and intermediate weapon skills as well as the interview position taught at most police academies. Shoulder weapons are also best fired from this body position.

In order to fire the handgun in the WEAVER Position, the support or weak arm is bent with the elbow pointing down, not flared. The shooting arm is very locked. The shooting arm presses forward while the support arm pulls back which creates a balanced, stationary tension or isometric equilibrium. This tension aids in recoil control.

The classic ISOSCELES Position involves having the chest and feet square with the attacker and locking both arms straight. The name derives from the fact that an Isosceles triangle (one with two equal sides) is formed with the arms and chest of the shooter. While many master shooters have used this position over the years, it is not consistent with the interview position, the use of shoulder weapons or other defensive skills. The classic Isosceles Position should not be used in place of a bladed or interview stance prior to shooting.

The second acceptable stance is a blend between the Weaver and Isosceles Positions. The



## THE DRAW & RECOVERY

A frequently overlooked aspect of firearms training is holster work. Although it seems to be treated as an incidental subject during in-service training, it is really quite crucial to the effective, safe handling of the handgun, either for police, security, military or corrections personnel. Too often the student appears to have been left to his or her own devices to decide how best to draw and reholster the handgun. This article examines some common mistakes in holster work and addresses some related training concerns.

Let's start by reviewing the stages of the draw. The body should remain erect and relaxed with the eyes directed towards the assailant throughout the drawing process, which occurs with relaxed smoothness and economy of motion.

**Stage 1-**The strong hand obtains the proper one-hand grip. The thumb opens thumb snap (if present) while seeking its position in the one-hand grip, and the weak hand comes to belt level slightly towards the strong side. The user of a border patrol type strap usually must unsnap before establishing the one-hand grip rather than unsnapping simultaneously while gripping.

**Stage 2-**The handgun is withdrawn only far enough to clear the holster and the wrist is locked straight.

**Stage 3-**The handgun is pivoted, at the top of the holster into the "speed rock" position. If using a pistol it is canted slightly.

**Stage 4-**The handgun is moved forward just enough to allow the weak hand to safely establish a proper two-hand grip and the two-hand grip is established. This is known as the "close quarter hold".

**Stage 5-**The handgun is moved straight to the target. The finger is placed on the trigger when the muzzle is on the opponent.

Sounds simple enough, doesn't it? But there are serious fundamental errors that you probably see every time you conduct firearms training for your department, or will see once you start looking. Now let's look at some of the problems that we see at each stage.



reholster about as fast as they draw. This habit leaves an officer more vulnerable to a second assailant (or an assailant that didn't go down) than he might have been if they had been trained to anticipate further action before reholstering. We recommend that an officer be trained to count "one-one thousand, two-one thousand" after firing but before lowering the gun to a ready position. The officer should then count four more seconds before reholstering. Only by training to actually count and turn the head to look around can we defeat the time distortion and tunnel vision likely to be present during and after a firearms confrontation.

After the officer has determined that no threat remains and has decocked or engaged the safety, if applicable, the draw process should be reversed back to the holster. We should avoid conditioning students to allow their shooting position to fall apart before reholstering. If so, and a threat would appear after the shooting position collapsed, the officer would be forced to reassume an effective two-hand grip and shooting position from whatever position they had affected before perceiving the new threat. It is difficult enough for many officers to get consistent hits from the holster or the ready position without introducing the variable of impromptu starting positions. By reversing the draw to reholster, all the officer needs to address the new threat is to put the draw back into forward gear, so to speak.

The finger must be outside of the trigger guard at any time that the shooter cannot accept the weapon firing.

Just as we draw with one hand and with our eyes directed towards our threat, we must do the same when we reholster. To do otherwise is quite dangerous. When we look at our holster, we take our eyes off the area of threat.

Locating the holster with the weak hand is perhaps more dangerous. This technique passes the muzzle of the loaded weapon across the weak hand. Most of us pride ourselves on our safe gun handling and not pointing our weapon at others unintentionally. Why point it at ourselves? It is also foreseeable that an officer might need to control a suspect or support himself during reholstering.

Just as we should stick to a reversed draw sequence when reholstering, we should maintain a proper one-hand grip on the handgun until it is completely holstered.

This is both to minimize our reaction time to effectively deal with a new threat and to assure that we don't release the handgun prematurely and cause it to fall.

Once the handgun is completely within the holster, the final step to reholstering is to snap whatever retaining device(s) is present. If training conducted from a snapped holster of proper design, the snap is no practical impediment to speed (smoothness).

If we permit officers to snap sometimes and not others, to unsnap prematurely when making traffic stops or to snap only when engaging in strenuous activity the resultant inconsistency is far more detrimental to speed (smoothness) than training them to unsnap for every draw and snap whenever reholstering. This issue relates to weapons retention as well. One of the primary reasons that officers are disarmed is that the holster is unsnapped at the time of confrontation. In short, the release of the snap should only be done as part of the draw and the holster should be snapped as part of the





# BASIC RULES OF GUN HANDLING

- 1] TREAT ALL GUNS AS IF THEY ARE LOADED.
- 2] **LASER RULE:**  
NEVER LET THE MUZZLE OF YOUR GUN COVER ANYTHING YOU ARE NOT WILLING TO SHOOT OR DESTROY.
- 3] **MASTER GRIP:**  
KEEP YOUR FINGER OFF OF THE TRIGGER AND OUT OF THE TRIGGER GUARD UNTIL YOUR SIGHTS ARE ON THE TARGET.
- 4] BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET, ITS BACKSTOP, AND BEYOND.
- 5] **DURING A RELOAD:**  
ALWAYS MAINTAIN COVER, AND KEEP YOUR EYES DOWN RANGE. DO NOT RUSH THE RELOAD, SMOOTHNESS IS SPEED.
- 6] IF YOUR RIFLE FAILS DURING A GUN BATTLE, SLING YOUR RIFLE, AND IMMEDIATELY GO TO YOUR HANDGUN.
- 7] IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHAT YOU ARE SHOOTING AT, DON'T SHOOT. YOU ARE ACCOUNTABLE FOR ALL ROUNDS THAT YOU FIRE FROM YOUR WEAPONS.



# **RANGE COMMANDS**

RIFLE and SHOTGUN

## **ON LINE:**

**WEAPON UNLOADED, EYES AND EARS ON.**

**RIFLE-** On sling, Magazine full.

**SHOTGUN-** 8 Rounds of 00 Buck

## **MAKE WEAPON "PATROL READY":**

**RIFLE-** Rifle and magazine inspection.

**SHOTGUN-** Shotgun inspection.

## **WEAPON INSPECTION:**

**RIFLE and SHOTGUN,** Inspect and return to the "Patrol Ready Position".

## **CHARGE YOUR WEAPON:**

**RIFLE-** Bolt forward, safety on.

**SHOTGUN-** Pump Action, safety on.

## **READY GUN:**

**RIFLE and SHOTGUN-** Place into the shoulder, barrel slightly depressed downrange, SAFETY OFF. You are able to see the suspects hands and have a clear view of the area. **EMPHASIZE LASER RULE AND MASTER GRIP.**

## **FIRE:**

Weapon is fired. When required number of rounds have been fired, weapon should come to the **Ready Gun Position.**

## **MAKE WEAPON SAFE:**

**RIFLE-** Safety on, magazine out, bolt locked back, sling the rifle.

**SHOTGUN-** Slide back, safety on.



# 832 PC BASIC QUALIFICATION COURSE

## Logistics:

36 rounds per person  
B-27 Silhouette target

### 3 yards -(12 shots)

Shooters will load their magazines/speed-loaders with a minimum of 12 rounds.

On command, shooter(s) must check chamber, load, and holster a loaded weapon.

On command, shooter(s) must shoot from the "**hip position**" a total of 12 rounds in **30 seconds**. One magazine/speed loader change is required.

After the 12 rounds, the shooter will holster a loaded weapon.

### 7 yards - (12 shots)

On command, shooter(s) must fire from a "**natural point position**", (not using their sights), and shoot 12 rounds in **30 seconds**. Again one magazine/speed loader change is required.

After the 12 rounds, the shooter will holster a loaded weapon.

### 15 yards - (12 shots)

On command, shooter(s) must fire from an "**aiming position**", (using their sights), and shoot 12 rounds in **45 seconds**. Again one magazine/speed loader change is required.

**PASSING SCORE: 80 % = 29 OUT OF 36 HITS**

**HITS OUTSIDE OF THE 7 RING DO NOT COUNT !!**

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY

WILLIAM F. STANTON

## CHAPTER I

The first chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the early settlement of the continent. It begins with the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The early years of the settlement were marked by hardship and struggle, as the pioneers fought against the elements and the native Americans. The chapter describes the growth of the colonies and the increasing tension between them and the British government. It also touches upon the early attempts at self-government and the development of the American spirit.

## CHAPTER II

The second chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the American Revolution. It begins with the first steps towards independence, such as the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The chapter describes the military and political struggles of the revolution, the role of the Continental Congress, and the eventual victory of the American forces. It also touches upon the impact of the revolution on the American people and the development of the new nation.

## CHAPTER III

The third chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the early years of the new nation. It begins with the signing of the Constitution in 1787 and the establishment of the federal government. The chapter describes the early years of the republic, the challenges faced by the new government, and the development of the American system of government. It also touches upon the role of the judiciary and the executive branch.

## CHAPTER IV

The fourth chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the expansion of the United States. It begins with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and the acquisition of the Florida territory in 1819. The chapter describes the westward expansion of the United States, the role of the military, and the impact of the expansion on the American people. It also touches upon the development of the American economy and the role of the federal government.

**SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT  
TRAINING UNIT**

**RUGER MINI-14 RIFLE  
BASIC QUALIFICATION COURSE**

**STAGE 1:      50 YARD LINE:      REDUCED TARGET**

**STANDING POSITION: [ SUPPORTED ]**

**[ 5 shots ]**

**MAGAZINE CHANGE !**

**KNEELING POSITION:**

**[ 5 shots ]**

**MAGAZINE CHANGE !**

**[ TIME 60 SECONDS ]**

**STAGE 2:      50 YARD LINE:      REDUCED TARGET**

**SITTING POSITION:**

**[ 5 Shots ]**

**MAGAZINE CHANGE !**

**PRONE POSITION:**

**[ 5 Shots ]**

**[ TIME 60 SECONDS ]**

**MAKE WEAPON SAFE!! SAFETY ON, MAGAZINE OUT,  
BOLT LOCKED BACK, SLING THE RIFLE.**

**TARGET- Reduced [ 50 Yard range / Simulate 100 Yard range ]**

**TESTING:**

**Total rounds fired [ 20 ]**

**Minimum passing score: [ 80 % , 16 hits out of 20 ]**

**All hits in the silhouette count as one point.**





**SAN RAFAEL POLICE  
DEPARTMENT**

**TRAINING UNIT**

**NO.23BR BEAN BAG ROUND**

**LEVEL OF FORCE**

THE POLICE OFFICERS USE OF THE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY BEAN BAG ROUND IS AT THE SAME LEVEL OF FORCE AS THE ASP BATON. IT IS A MID LEVEL INTERMEDIATE FORCE TOOL.

**OFFICERS SHOULD NOT AIM FOR:**

HEAD

NECK

SPINE

MAJOR INTERNAL ORGANS

GROIN

IF THE THREAT LEVEL INCREASES DURING THE CONFRONTATION, THESE TARGETS MAY BECOME AN OPTION AS LONG AS THE OFFICER IS ABLE TO ARTICULATE THE CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRING THE USE.



# TRAINING UNIT

## LECTURE OUTLINE

### DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY BEAN BAG ROUND

#### COURSE OBJECTIVE:

TO TRAIN DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL IN THE PROPER HANDLING AND USE OF THE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY 23 BR BEAN BAG 12 GAUGE SHOTGUN ROUND.

#### CLASSIFICATION / PHILOSOPHY:

ALTHOUGH THIS ROUND IS CLASSIFIED AS A LESS THAN-LETHAL ROUND, WE CANNOT DISMISS ITS POTENTIAL TO INFLICT SERIOUS OR EVEN FATAL INJURIES. THE OFFICER SHOULD AVOID FIRING THIS ROUND AT POINT BLANK RANGE, AND IS CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS IF FIRED AT RANGES LESS THAN 15 FEET. WHEN DISCHARGING THIS WEAPON AT LESS THAN 15 FEET, THE OFFICER SHALL AVOID SHOOTING ANYONE IN THE HEAD, NECK, SPINE, OR MAJOR INTERNAL ORGANS. THE RECOMMENDED RANGE FOR THIS ROUND IS FROM 20-45 FEET.

#### BACKGROUND

USE TYPED ARTICLE

#### NOMENCLATURE

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY PAGE C-8

#### APPLICATION

##### 1] STRIKING AREA'S :

PRIMARY- CENTER MASS TORSO  
SECONDARY- CENTER MASS ARMS  
CENTER MASS LEG

##### 2] NON-STRIKING AREAS :

{ SEE ATTACHED DOCUMENT }

##### 3] LEVELS OF EFFECTIVENESS:

ROUND MAY HAVE LITTLE OR NO EFFECT ON SUSPECTS:

- A] WEARING HEAVY CLOTHING OR BODY ARMOR.
- B] SUSPECT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS.



C] SUSPECTS MENTAL STATE OF MIND.

#### 4] TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

##### 1] TYPE OF INCIDENT / AVAILABLE INFORMATION

- A] SUSPECT ARMED WITH A BLUNT OBJECT.
- B] SELECTIVE INTERVENTION DURING A RIOT.
- C] SELECTIVE INTERVENTION OF INTOXICATED OR MENTALLY DISTURBED PERSONS.
- D] SUICIDE PREVENTION.
- E] INTERVENTION IN THE USE OF FORCE SITUATIONS WHERE ESCALATION OF FORCE IS NECESSARY AND LESS THAN-LETHAL FORCE IS APPROPRIATE.

##### 2] AVAILABLE BACK-UP OFFICERS:

LETHAL FORCE AVAILABILITY.  
OFFICER POSITIONING.

##### 3] AREA WHERE INCIDENT IS OCCURRING:

WHEN HIT WITH THE BEAN BAG, SUBJECT MAY FALL BACKWARDS.

##### 4] PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

- 1] DISPLAY SHOTGUN TO THE SUBJECT  
SHOTGUN CAN APPEAR INTIMIDATING.

- 2] USE OF SHOTGUN:

LOUD REPORT AND MUZZLE FLASH CAN MOTIVATE THE SUSPECT TO COOPERATE WITH THE OFFICER AFTER ITS USE.

##### 5] HANDCUFFING SUBJECT:

ARE YOU ABLE TO SECURE SHOTGUN AFTER USE.  
DO YOU HAVE SUFFICIENT BACK-UP TO ARREST SUBJECT.

##### 6] CONSIDERATIONS BEFORE USE:

- 1] NATURE OF ORIGINAL CALL.
- 2] SUBJECTS ACTIONS PRIOR TO YOUR ARRIVAL.
- 3] SUBJECTS ACTIONS DURING YOUR CONTACT.
- 4] DISTANCE SHOT WAS TO BE MADE.
- 5] BACKDROP, WHAT IS BEHIND THE SUSPECT.
- 6] ABILITY OF SUSPECTS FLIGHT OR ESCAPE.
- 7] SUSPECTS THREAT TO INNOCENT CIVILIANS.
- 8] WHENEVER POSSIBLE, LET THE OTHER OFFICERS KNOW THAT YOU ARE GOING TO FIRE.

##### 7] VERBAL WARNING:

- 1] ALWAYS ATTEMPT TO GIVE THE SUSPECT AT LEAST ONE LOUD VERBAL WARNING BEFORE FIRING THE BEAN BAG ROUND, IF THE SITUATION ALLOWS IT. TWO OR THREE LOUD VERBAL WARNINGS ARE RECOMMENDED, IF POSSIBLE.



**8] MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS AFTER USE:**

- 1] WHERE WAS THE SUSPECT HIT.
- 2] DID YOU NEED TO HIT THEM MORE THAN ONCE IN ORDER TO SECURE THEM.
- 3] ARE THEY CONSCIOUS OR UNCONSCIOUS.
- 4] ARE THERE ANY APPARENT VISIBLE INJURIES.
- 5] UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS / ALCOHOL.
- 6] ANY SIGN OF MENTAL ILLNESS. { 5150 W & I }
- 7] IS THEIR SPEECH RATIONAL AND CLEAR.
- 8] IS THEIR BEHAVIOR STILL AGGRESSIVE OR VIOLENT.
- 9] DO YOU HAVE ANY PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR NORMAL DEMEANOR, ATTITUDE, TENDENCIES.
- 10] ARE THEY COMPLAINING OF AN INJURY.

**WHEN THERE IS ANY DOUBT ABOUT POSSIBLE INJURY, OR THE SUSPECT IS SHOWING ANY SIGNS OF DISTRESS DUE TO DRUGS, MENTAL ILLNESS, PHYSICAL TRAUMA, ETC., APPROPRIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY GIVEN. POSITIONAL ASPHYXIA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WITH THESE SUBJECTS WHEN THEY ARE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT ALL TIMES.**

**5] FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS:**

- 1] LOCATE AND INTERVIEW WITNESSES TO THE INCIDENT.
- 2] EVIDENCE COLLECTION / COLLECT ALL RELEVANT EVIDENCE.  
PLACE USED BEAN BAG AND SHELL CASING INTO EVIDENCE.
- 3] PHOTOGRAPH SCENE.
- 4] PHOTOGRAPH CONDITION OF SUSPECT.
- 5] PHOTOGRAPH ANY INJURIES SUSTAINED BY OFFICERS OR SUSPECT.
- 6] REQUEST SUPPLEMENT REPORTS FROM OFFICERS INVOLVED IN THE INCIDENT.





## **6] IMPORTANT FACTS TO INCLUDE IN YOUR REPORT:**

- 1] DETAILED FACTS
  - 1] TIME OF CALL.
  - 2] TYPE OF CALL.
  - 3] AVAILABLE UNITS.
  - 4] LOCATION YOU ARE RESPONDING FROM.
  - 5] LOCATION BACK-UP IS RESPONDING FROM.
  - 6] NAMES OF ALL SUBJECTS AT THE SCENE.
- 2] YOUR PERCEPTIONS OF THE SCENE WHEN YOU ARRIVE.
- 3] YOUR PERCEPTIONS OF THE SUSPECT.
- 4] YOUR CONSCIOUS THREAT LEVEL WHEN YOU ARE ARRIVING ON SCENE.
- 5] YOUR CONSCIOUS THREAT LEVEL WHEN CONTACTING THE SUBJECT. DOCUMENT ANY AND ALL CHANGES IN THIS AREA.
- 6] ARTICULATE ALL FACTS KNOWN TO YOU THAT LED YOU TO DECIDE ON USING THE BEAN BAG ROUND.
- 7] ARTICULATE ALL VERBAL WARNINGS AND COMMANDS WHICH WERE MADE, BY WHOM, AND BY WHAT MEANS. { VOICE, LOUDSPEAKER, TRANSLATOR, ETC. }
- 8] ARTICULATE ALL FACTS AVAILABLE TO YOU DURING AND AFTER THE BEAN BAG ROUND WAS FIRED.
- 9] ESTIMATE RANGE THE ROUND WAS FIRED. [ WALK IT OFF ] WHAT WAS THE SUSPECTS MOVEMENT AT THE TIME YOU FIRED THE ROUND [ STATIONARY, FORWARD, BACK, ETC.]
- 10] LOG THE SERIAL NUMBER OF THE SHOTGUN YOU USED.
- 11] DOCUMENT SUSPECT'S MOVEMENT AFTER THE ROUND WAS FIRED. CONTINUE TO DOCUMENT THE SUBJECT'S MENTAL AND PHYSICAL RESPONSES TO YOU. [ I.E. COOPERATIVE, UNCOOPERATIVE, VIOLENT, NON-VIOLENT, VERBALLY ABUSIVE, ETC. ]
- 12] DOCUMENT ANY AND ALL INJURIES SUSTAINED.
- 13] DOCUMENT ANY DAMAGE SUSTAINED TO PROPERTY.
- 14] DOCUMENT MEDICAL CONDITION OF SUSPECT IF APPLICABLE.



NO. 23BR BEAN BAG ROUND

MUZZLE VELOCITY APPROXIMATELY 280 F.P.S.

EACH ROUND CONTAINS ONE BEAN BAG

MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE IS ABOUT 50 FEET. EACH BAG WEIGHS 42 GRAMS, ABOUT 1.5 OUNCES.

SUGGESTED USES OF THE NO. 23BR ROUND ARE FOR:

DISPERSING CROWDS

SUBDUING HOSTILE SUBJECTS

THE ROUND MAY BE FIRED DIRECTLY AT AN INDIVIDUAL ~~BUT ONLY~~ IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE JUSTIFICATION FOR USE OF FORCE IS MINIMALLY THAT NORMALLY REQUIRED FOR IMPACT WEAPONS (BATONS).

EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE SITUATIONS WHERE AN INDIVIDUAL IS ARMED, RESISTIVE AND APPROACH TO BATON RANGE WILL RESULT IN A VIOLENT RESPONSE ENDANGERING THE OFFICER OR ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL INCLUDING THE SUBJECT. THIS WOULD INCLUDE SUBJECTS WHO ARE BRANDISHING STICKS, BOTTLES, KNIVES OR OBJECTS THAT COULD INFLICT SERIOUS INJURY UPON AN OFFICER OR OTHER INDIVIDUAL, OR WHERE AN INDIVIDUAL POSSESSES SOME PHYSICAL SKILL OR ABILITY (MARTIAL ARTS EXPERTISE) LIKELY TO RESULT IN INJURY TO AN OFFICER IN CLOSE CONTACT.

AS IN ALL USE OF FORCE SITUATIONS, THE OFFICER MUST ARTICULATE THE JUSTIFICATION.



## Product Specifications:

(Subject to change without notice. All specifications are averages.)

Diameter: ..... 12 gauge  
Length: ..... 2.6 inches (6.6 cm)  
Projectile: ..... 1 Single Bean Bag  
Total Weight: ..... 1.79 oz. (59 grams)  
Velocity: ..... 280 fps (average)  
Maximum Range: ..... 150 feet (45.8 meters)  
Max. Effective Range: ..... 50 feet (15.3 meters)  
Warranty: ..... 4 Years From Date of Mfg.

## Submunition Specifications:

Size: ..... 2x2 inch square  
Material: ..... Heavy Cordura® Nylon  
filled with #9 shot.  
Weight: ..... 1.44 oz. (41.0 grams)

## Shipping:

3025

UN Number: ..... 0339 Cartridges for Weapons,  
Inert Projectile

HAZ/COM Class: ..... 1.4C

Explosive Content: ..... 0.22 grams

Product Code: 3025

**Operation:** Upon firing, bean bag round is projected down range to target. Designed to be direct fired (see page C-15).

**Applications:** Extremely effective against individually selected targets or subjects who demonstrate violence or aggression. Effective for dispersement or routing of individuals in crowd control or civil disturbance situations.

The No. 23BR round is very effective in "suicide-by-cop" situations or against individuals threatening suicide. In these situations where the subject is in possession of a firearm, appropriate back-up measures must be in place.

**Notes:** As a direct fire munition, minimum distances, level of threat and subject's apparel should be considered.

To be used only by law enforcement, corrections, or military personnel trained in specialty impact munitions. Use only in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and after receiving proper training.

See Specialty Impact Munitions Summary on C-15 and Kinetic and Impact Parameters on C-17.

